

Proposed Virginia
Stormwater
Management
Regulations:
Water Quality Criteria &
Compliance

Virginia Soil & Water Conservation Board September 24, 2008

David J. Hirschman,

Program Director for Stormwater

Center for Watershed Protection







CWP Role

Scientific Foundation & Regulatory Tools

- Update Stormwater Quality & BMP Research
- Develop Stormwater Quality Approach
 - Methods & Computations
 - Structural & Site Design BMPs
 - Assistance with BMP Specifications
- Assist with ASCE/DCR Charettes

A New Stormwater Approach: Major Themes

- Site Load Standard 0.28 pounds/acre/year for Total Phosphorus
- More options for stormwater practices and overall site design
- Treating impervious cover + managed turf to better control nutrients
- Stormwater BMP planning & compliance spreadsheet
- 5. DCR/ASCE design charettes

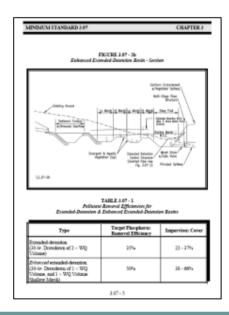
1. Site Load Standard

- What we do now
 - Total phosphorus (TP) as keystone
 - Most sites meet average land cover condition (0.45 lbs/acre/year)
 - Doesn't apply to much of state

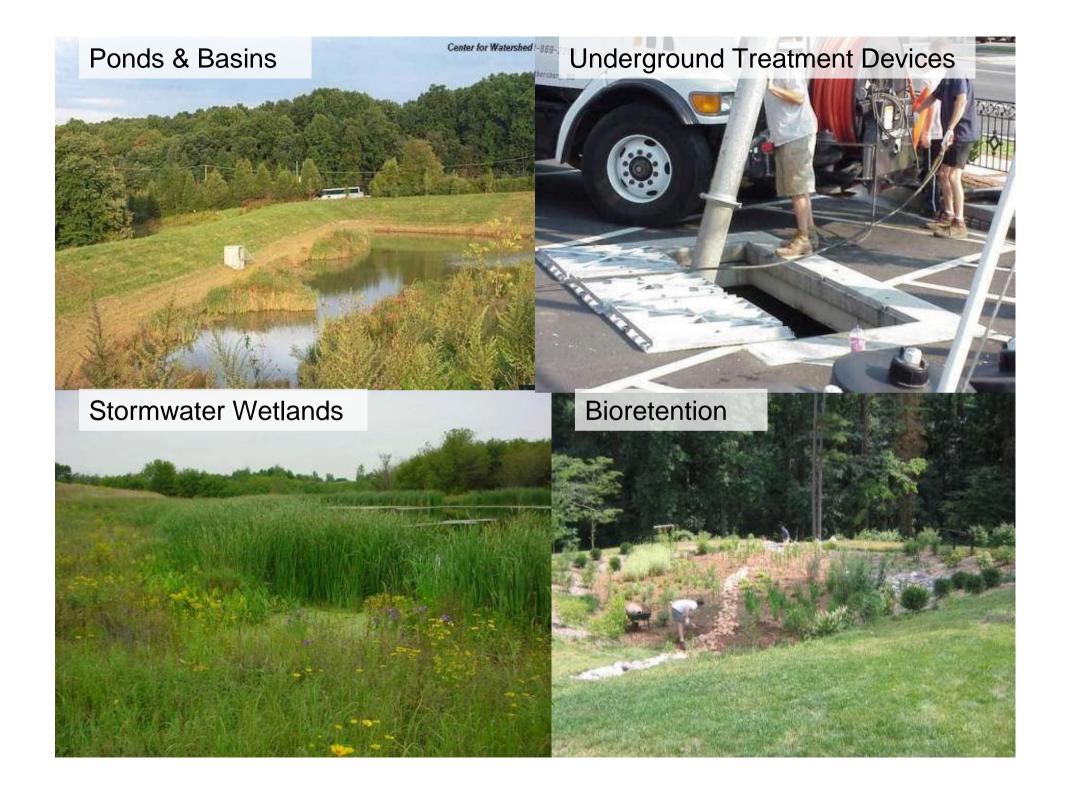
- What is proposed
 - TP basis for compliance; Total Nitrogen also calculated
 - Load limit tied to Tributary Strategy goals = 0.28 lbs/acre/year (TP)
 - State-wide application

2. Stormwater BMP Choices

- What we do now
 - BMP options from Regulations & Blue Book



- What is proposed
 - Site design & conventional BMPs in Handbook & Clearinghouse, supported by spreadsheet
 - BMP performance = Runoff reduction + Pollutant removal
 - Use of "treatment train"



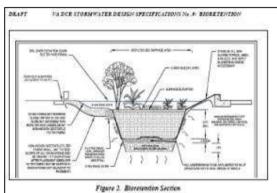


Runoff Reduction (RR)

Runoff reduction is defined as the total volume reduced through canopy interception, soil infiltration, evaporation, rainfall harvesting, engineered infiltration, extended filtration or evapotranspiration at small sites



BMPs: Level 1 & 2 BMP Designs



SECTION 10: MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Material	Specification	Notes			
Piner Media Composition	Pilter Media to contain: • 85-83% and • 8-13% soil fines • 3-65% organic matter in form of leaf compost	Volume of filter media based on 110% of plan volume to account for settling or compaction.			
Filter Media Testing	P-Index less than 30 CECs greater than 10 The media should have an infiltration rate of 1-2 in hr	Procured from approved filter medie vendors			
Mulch Layer	Aged, shredded bardwood bark much	A 2-3 inch layer on the surface of the filter bad.			
Alternative Surface Cover	A 2-3 tuch layer of river stone or pen gra cover	ivel to suppress weed growth, or no			
Topsoil For Turf Cover	3 inch surface depth of learny sand or sandy learn texture, with less than 7% clay content, contexted giff to 6-7, and organic matter content of at least 2%				
Palmer Falteric	Non-worse genteralls fabric with flow rate of >110 gallons minute up ft. (e.g., Genera 351 or equivalent) Apply to sides only, use on bed ONLY in horspot or leave assess:				
Choking Layer	2-4 mch layer of sand over a 2-mch layer of choker stone (typically #8 or #39 washed gravel) over the underdrain stone				

27 of 39

97418

•Level 1: good, standard design

•Level 2: enhanced design to boost nutrient removal

Stormwater Function	Stormwater Functions Provide Level 1 Design	Level 2 Design		
Annual Runoff Reduction	40%	80%		
Phosphorus Removal 1	25%	50%		
Nitrogen Removal 1	40%	60%		
Channel Protection	Moderate.	•		
	RRv can be subtracted from CPv			
Flood Mitigation	Partial.			
-	Reduced Curve Numbers and Time of Concentration			

¹ Change in event mean concentration (EMC) through the practice. Actual nutrient mass load removed is the product of the removal rate and the rumoff reduction rate and will be higher than these percentages, as calculated using the Rumoff Reduction Spreadsheet Methodology. Sources: CSN (2008) and CWP (2007).

3. Treating Impervious Cover & Managed Turf Areas

- What we do now
 - Nutrient loads based on impervious cover



- What is proposed
 - Nutrient loads & treatment volume based on impervious cover + managed turf
 - Incentives to preserve forest cover



4. Spreadsheet Compliance Tool

- What we do now
 - Variable between localities – most use Blue Book method
- What is proposed
 - Somewhat uniform use of spreadsheet tool

Water Quality Compliance Spreadsheet

Constants						
Annual Rainfall (inches)	43					
Target Rainfall Event (inches)	1.00					
Phosphorus EMC (mg/L)	0.28					
Target Phosphorus Load (lb/acre/yr)	0.28					
Pj	0.90					
Land Cover (acres)						
Edita Sever (deles)	A soils	B Soils	C Soils	D Soils	Totals	
Forest/Open Space undisturbed,		= 000	3 000	2 33 3	1.030.0	
protected forest/open space or	0.0	2.0	4.0		6.0	
Managed Turf disturbed, graded for						
yards or other turf to be		6.0	14.0		20.0	
Impervious Cover (all soil types)	14.0				14.0	
				Total	40.0	
			CI	hannel Protection	1	
Rv Coefficients			411	owable Q _{De veloped} = Q _{For ested} x \	// · · · · V- · · ·	
	A soils	B Soils	C S	Dividible & De Veloped = & Forested A	rore stea / *Developea	
Forest/Open Space	0.02	0.03	O Tar	Target Rainfall Event (in)		
Managed Turf			⁰ Ru	noff Reduction Volume (cf)	19	9,116.2
mpervious Cover			0.95			
				ainage Area A		
			ainage Area (acres)	44	19.0	
			<u>Ru</u>	noff Reduction Volume (ದ)	1.	2,657.0
			Dra	ainage Area B		
				ainage Area (acres)		18.0
	·		Ru	noff Reduction Volume (cf)		6,459.1

5. ASCE/DCR Design Charettes

- Five "round 1" workshops
- Addressed comments/suggestions
- Two "round 2" workshops
- Over 300 participants
 - Design consultants
 - Local gov't
 - State & Federal government
 - Environmental
 - Academic
 - Vendors



Take Home Points

- Method supported by better science; incorporates runoff reduction
- Broader menu of available BMPs
- Incentives for site design that protects water quality -- preserve/restore forest & reduce disturbed soils
- Targeted to water quality goals